

Bush's administration has placed on this research.

I talked to Dr. Connie Davis, who works with kidney and liver transplantees, who told us about the potential that this research could bring for the health of citizens, who said, why can people not make their own decisions? When you donate a kidney or you donate embryonic cells, she said, it should be the same thing.

We should pass, tomorrow, a commonsense measure that removes these restrictions that put handcuffs on our researchers right now where we are falling behind the rest of the country. Folks who have diabetes and Parkinson's know what is at stake tomorrow. Let us pass the bill.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

OPPOSITION TO CAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight, joining with many of my friends on the Democratic side, because I am opposed to CAFTA; and I would like to take just a few minutes to explain why I am opposed to CAFTA, the Central American Free Trade Agreement; and I like to quote from a gentleman I have great respect for, particularly when it comes to protecting American jobs, Pat Buchanan.

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The title of his article is called "CAFTA: Last Nail In The Coffin?" And I will read a few paragraphs from the article. He says, "As I write, the Department of Commerce has just released trade deficit numbers for February of 2005. Again, the monthly trade deficit set a record of \$61 billion. In January-February 2005, the annual U.S. trade deficit was running \$100 billion above the all-time record of \$617 billion in 2004."

Let me go read a little bit more from his article. "Between 1993 and 2004, the United States trade deficit with Beijing, China, grew 700 percent to \$162 billion. Since NAFTA which passed a few years ago, the U.S. trade surplus with Mexico has vanished and the annual trade deficit is now running above \$50 billion that we owe Mexico. One-and-a-half million illegal aliens are caught each year crossing our borders and 500,000 make it in to take up residence and enjoy all the social programs generous but over-taxed Americans cannot afford to pay.

"The highest per capita income in Central America is \$9,000 a year in Costa Rica, which is less than the U.S. minimum wage, but CAFTA will enable agribusiness and transnational companies to set up shop in Central America to dump into the United States and drive our last family farmers out of business and kill our last manufacturing jobs in textiles and apparel."

Mr. Speaker, I also want to read just a paragraph from a letter I received recently that was not signed. It is a full page and a half. I will read one paragraph. I intend to come to the floor day after day after day to talk about this issue.

He says, "Dear Congressman JONES: It is my understanding that you share my deep concern that our country is losing its industrial base. We are losing the vital jobs that are so important to support our economy and ultimately preserve the excellent standard of living that prior generations passed on to us. My view is that leaders in government and business are doing an inadequate job of protecting America's industrial base."

There is no question about that, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman that wrote this letter knows because he is a subcontractor.

Mr. Speaker, I want to show in my great State of North Carolina, which I am very proud to be one of 13 representatives, that since NAFTA we have lost over 200,000 manufacturing jobs. The United States itself, since NAFTA, has lost 2.5 million manufacturing jobs.

Mr. Speaker, this first chart shows you Pillowtex, which happens to be in the district of my dear friend, the gentleman from North Carolina's (Mr. HAYES), in July 31 of 2003. It says, "Pillowtex Goes Bust, Erasing 6,450 Jobs." The subtitle says, "5 North Carolina plants closing in largest single job loss in State's history."

Mr. Speaker, we need to get serious about what is happening to the manufacturing jobs in America, and I am very disappointed that this administration does not seem to get it.

I will also say that 2 weeks ago in my home county of Wilson County, which I share with the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD), it says, "VF Jeanswear Closes Plant, Last 445 Jobs Gone By Next Summer." It further states in the article that operations performed in Wilson, which in-

clude fabric cutting and finishing garments, will be moved to Central America.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we in a bipartisan way can defeat CAFTA, and I will do everything I can to help my friends, Republican and Democrat, to defeat CAFTA because it is about time that we care about the American workers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform and their families.

CHEMICAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Georgia). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in 2003 the U.S. General Accounting Office released a report that was done at the request of myself and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and, I believe, other Members of Congress that found with regard to terrorist threats that no Federal agency has assessed the extent of security preparedness at chemical plants and that no Federal requirements are in place to require chemical plants to assess their vulnerabilities and take steps to reduce them.

I wanted to talk briefly tonight about this issue of the need for security at chemical plants. I was very pleased to note yesterday in the New York Times the lead editorial addressed this issue. I wanted to read from some sections of that editorial and comment on it.

In one part of the New York Times editorial yesterday it says, "There is no way to guarantee that terrorists will not successfully attack a chemical facility, but it would be grossly negligent not to take defensive measures. The question Americans should be asking themselves, says Rick Hind, Legislative Director of the Greenpeace Toxics Campaign, is, 'If you fast-forward to a disaster, what would you want to have done?'"

And this is what the New York Times and what Greenpeace say should be some of the priorities:

"First, tighter plant security. There should be tough Federal standards for perimeter fencing. Concrete blockades, armed guards and other forms of security at all of the 15,000 facilities that use deadly chemicals.

"Second, use of safer chemicals. Refineries, when practical, should adopt processes that do not use hydrofluoric acid, the chemical that is now putting New Orleans at risk. Some plants that once used chlorine, such as the Blue Plains wastewater treatment plant in Washington, D.C., have switched to safer alternatives.

"Third, reducing quantities of dangerous chemicals. An important reason that chemical facilities make such tempting targets for terrorists is the enormous quantity of chemicals they